

THE MULE IS A PEACE ADVOCATE

Traits of Animal That Serves
Man So Well—Stands to
His Principles.

No one knows when the gentle, dreamy-eyed mule broke into history. But he edged or kicked his way in somehow or other, has held his place for some years, and one of the latest chapters in which he figured was the torpedoing of the Armenian.

He is distinctly an American product. There are mules abroad, but they are not real mules. The companionship of the negro and the climate of the Southern States and the Southern portion of the Central States are required to bring the mule to his full development.

Missouri is the greatest mule-raising State of the Union. More and finer animals are raised in this section of the country than anywhere else on earth, and East St. Louis is the greatest mule market in the world.

Tennessee ranks second in the production of mules, but the Volunteer State does not raise two-thirds the mules Missouri does.

The Southern planter depends almost altogether on Missouri for his mules. Roughly speaking, mules are divided into two classes, the cotton and sugar mule. The latter is the better grade, the huge, well-built animals which are used on the sugar plantations of the far South, while the cotton mules are smaller and more adapted for use in the cotton fields.

In the agricultural districts of the South, outside the cotton and sugar sections the sugar mule is used.

In the Boer War thousands of mules were purchased in Missouri and adjoining States for the use of the English army in South Africa. But the mule is temperamentally opposed to war, and they are not a success. It has been said that the real trouble was that the English did not export Southern darkies to handle the mules in warfare.

Whatever the cause, the mules absolutely refused to go to war. And the most obstinate creature on earth and the hardest to move when he decides he doesn't want to be moved is the mule. The sound of cannonading will cause a mule to stop dead in his tracks, then turn hurriedly, kick up his heels and start in the opposite direction. Nothing will stop a mule once he gets started. He will nonchalantly kick himself free of his harness, plunge gayly through barbed-wire obstructions and do whatever else he pleases once he makes up his mind.

A Civil War veteran, a Southerner, once told the writer of losing his cavalry mount in the fighting around Chattanooga. Later he obtained a mule for a mount, and the mule got her baptism of fire in the fighting at Chickamauga.

She was a peaceful mule, and nothing louder than the sounds of the farm had ever assailed her ears until that day at Chickamauga.

"Our company was ordered to charge through a wood. There had been considerable firing all morning, but old Lucy beyond pricking up her ears, paid no attention to it. However, when we got into the woods the firing was closer, and she didn't appear to like it. Then some shells began dropping about us. And she wheeled about and started for the rear.

"I'll never forget that. I couldn't turn her head toward the front and I couldn't stop her. I did make her pause once or twice, and all the time the bullets and shells were falling about us, men and horses were dropping and every one was yelling with laughter as they passed us. I jerked a branch from a young oak tree and beat her, but that had no effect on her.

"She started on a gallop in the opposite direction, and I couldn't stop her for about half a mile. Then the stop was only momentarily, for she merely paused long enough to pitch me over her head and then she went on. I never saw her again. I don't know what became of her. I only know that, smarting with humiliation, I made my way back through the woods and finally rejoined my company. As long as the war lasted and after, when I'd meet any of my old companions, I was reminded of Lucy.

The story illustrates the character of the mule. Like a certain recently retired statesman, the mule is for peace at any price, and the mule is strong enough to get it.

What is country life without a mule? Nothing.

What is a country darkey without a mule? There isn't such a thing. Sometimes the affection between an aged darkey and his equally aged mule is really touching.

The writer once knew of an aged

negro preacher who rode about the country on a white mule. The report was current, and the preacher confirmed it, that the mule had been a gift of the master of the darkey at the close of the war, forty years before. The master told the former slave he was free, and for his faithful services in guarding the family of his master during the war, he received the mule. For forty years they had been companions. The old darkey, riding along the road, often would be observed talking to the mule, and it was said he always rehearsed his sermons for the mule before delivering them in the pulpit.

No one but the country darkey understands the real nature of the mule. No one ever saw a country darkey mistreat or overwork a mule. For one thing, if the mule decides he has had enough work he will stop, and he will vigorously defend himself with his heels if he thinks he is being mistreated.

A Good Household Salve.

Ordinary ailments and injuries are not themselves serious, but infection or low vitality may make them dangerous. Don't neglect a cut, sore, bruise or hurt because it is small. Blood poison has resulted from a pin-prick or scratch. For all such ailments Bucklen's Arnica Salve is excellent. It protects and heals the hurt; is antiseptic, kills infection and prevents dangerous complications. Good for all Skin Blemishes, Pimples, Salt Rheum, Eczema. Get an original 2-ounce 25c. box from your Druggist.

Mr. Stanley's Record Already Written.

The Republican platform convention, referring to the liquor question reaffirmed its position, twice before declared, in favor of the county unit principle of local option and placed the party on record as in favor of any legislation which will make that theory fully effective.

The Democratic platform convention, shortly to be held, will also declare in favor of the county unit, altho there may be an effort made to inject into its platform something that will make a stronger appeal to the "liberal" sentiment in Kentucky.

With both parties on record as advocating the county unit system and therefore opposed to Statewide prohibition, there will be little opportunity for making the liquor question an overshadowing issue in the campaign.

It is evident thus early, however, and the Republicans had just as well make their calculation accordingly, that Mr. Stanley will have the loyal and active support of every man who is in any degree opposed to reasonable regulation of the liquor traffic. He will receive the votes, the financial aid and the personal assistance at the polls of the men who are in favor of Sunday saloons, and this will bring to him the friendship, active and vigorous, of the people whose source of income is inseparably joined with the liquor traffic in its worst form.

This is simply a natural condition and one which must be accepted and discounted in advance. The unregulated and wide-open liquor people are human. They stand by their friends. They flock together. As between two men, they choose the one best suited to their purposes. Nobody blames them for that.

During the campaign Mr. Stanley will declare his friendship for the county unit law and for a strict observance of the letter and spirit of its intentions.

But Mr. Stanley has a record. By a man's acts must he be judged. The Webb-Kenyon Bill was framed and introduced in Congress to prevent interstate shipments of intoxicating liquors into local option territory. When the bill was before Congress Mr. Stanley was the Representative from the First Congressional District of Kentucky.

On the roll call on the Webb-Kenyon Bill, February 8, 1913, which was the roll call on the passage of the bill, Representative Stanley is recorded as NOT VOTING.

On the roll call on the question of passing this bill over the veto of the President, March 1, 1913, Representative Stanley is recorded as voting NAY, notwithstanding that four Democratic members from Kentucky (Fields, Helm, Johnson and Thomas) voted YEA, as did also Representatives Langley and Powers, Republicans from Kentucky.

Mr. Stanley is in favor of the county unit, but he is likewise in favor of a law which will permit the wholesale and rectifying houses of Cincinnati, Peoria, Pittsburgh, and Chicago to ship whiskey into counties which have been voted dry by the people who live in them.

Eloquent words are pleasant to the ear, but a man's actions speak to heaven.—Lexington Herald.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

Sores On Horses.

Many horse owners at this season of the year find that their horses are troubled by sores which resist usual methods of treatment, and which in this respect differ from ordinary wounds. These growths or sores are supposed to be fungous origin. Their true nature and cause, however, have not been definitely determined. They are especially prevalent in the Southern States, and are called summer sores on account of their persistency and the difficulty with which they are healed during the summer season. As cool weather approaches, healing frequently takes place, but there is always the possibility of the wound breaking anew with the advent of warm weather. They may appear on any portion of the body, but are especially troublesome when occurring on the lower parts of the limbs or at points where the harness touch.

Frequently the first indication or appearance of the trouble is a small lump resembling a grain of shot beneath the skin. In a few days the skin sloughs off over the spot, leaving a raw surface. This increases in size until in a few weeks there is a raw surface from 1 to several inches in diameter. Commonly there is intense itching, and the animal bites and rubs the parts, aggravating the condition and increasing the size of the sore. The edges of these sores are usually rough in appearance and raised above the surface of the skin. When examined closely they appear like a mass of dark bruised tissue in which is embedded more or less of a yellow, gritty growth.

Numerous methods of treatment have been resorted to in this condition, with varying results, and frequently no improvement is noted until the approach of cold weather. Many cases, however, yield to the following treatment. The wound is thoroughly scraped with a surgeon's sterilized curette, or with a clean, disinfected dull knife, after which it is showered with cold water for 10 or 15 minutes. Iodoform is then dusted on and rubbed into the wound by means of a wad of absorbent cotton, and the wound is immediately covered with a layer of collodion. The iodoform and collodion applications are repeated every 24 hours for 15 days or until the sores heal. Ether or chloroform may be used in place of iodoform, being poured on cotton and applied to the sore for two minutes before painting it with collodion.

Formalin has been used by injecting it into the tissues. This, however, should be used only by a qualified veterinarian, as its improper use might cause severe sloughing and disastrous results.

Not infrequently a valuable stallion becomes affected, in which case the genital organs may become involved and incapacitate the animal for breeding purposes. In such instances the injection of 75 to 100 grains of salvarsan, or neosalvarsan, into the blood circulation has proved almost specific. This, however, should be carried out only by a competent veterinarian. It should also be considered that a single injection of this preparation costs from \$15 to \$20, and its use is therefore advisable only for the treatment of valuable animals.

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Relief For Armenians.

Among the greatest sufferers by the European war have been the Armenians. Their condition is even worse than that of the Belgians. Massacres by the Kurds and Turks have again broken out, accompanied with atrocities. A multitude of Armenians whose homes had been ruined and burned have fled across the frontiers from Turkey and Persia into Russia. There are about 100,000 of these refugees, most of them women and children. "Never in my life have I seen such suffering," writes Tolstoy's daughter Alexandra, who is serving with the Red Cross near the frontier. Some of the refugees in her hospital had had their hands and feet cut off. All were emaciated and in tatters. They are not only destitute but broken-hearted, many having seen their husbands and children slaughtered before their eyes. According to a latter dispatch from Tiflis, under date of August 10th, 225,000 Armenians have abandoned their country with the retreating Russian army, and are taking refuge in Trans-Caucasia.

In Turkey, where every able-bodied man has been forced into the army, the condition of the women and children is even worse, the ravages of famine and pestilence being added to

those of Kurdish savagery. In one town not a grown person was found, only 500 orphans.

The Armenians of Van were successful in repulsing the attacks of the Kurds and Turks until the arrival of the Russian army. Thus saved themselves and upwards of 50,000 helpless men and women with children, who had flocked there from the surrounding villages. But this heroic deed caused intense irritation to the Turks and Kurds, and it cost the lives of many thousands of Armenians in the direction of Bitlis, Mardin and Diarbekir.

Speaking of the Christian population of these regions a circular of the Armenian Board of Foreign Missions, under date of August 4, says: "The suffering among them is beyond description and the need of help immediate and overwhelming."

Most heart-rending is the fate of the inhabitants of many towns in Armenia and Asia Minor, who have been exiled wholesale, and whose homes and lands have been given to Mohammedan immigrants from Balkan countries. The men of these families have been detained for some unknown purpose, and the women and children sent to distant parts in Mesopotamia and Konia, to live in unhealthy places, or rather to perish far from friends and co-religionists.

From under this terrible weight of woe Armenia appeals to the kind-hearted American people. The Armenian colonies established in the United States and in other parts of the world have made great efforts to relieve their people in the mother country. They have already raised among themselves, and sent to the proper agencies for distribution, hundreds of thousands of dollars. But the misery is so great and so widespread that help from other sources is urgently needed.

The American Armenian Relief Fund Committee makes the present appeal to the American public, in the firm hope that, moved with humanitarian feelings, the men and women of this country will extend a helping hand to this unfortunate and long suffering nation of the East.

Contributions to the American Armenian Relief fund may be sent to Brown Bros & Co. Treasurers, 59 Wall St. New York City.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

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Birds Told of Her Betrothal.

Little Birds are reputed to be forever telling interesting secrets, but it took a cage of them—and bluebirds, too, which signify happiness to betray Miss Margaret Cecilia Gray's engagement to Dr. DeVer Dwight Gray—a secret which up to the very moment of the interesting announcement had not been suspected.

Miss Gray who is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gray, gave a reception one afternoon recently. The bidden guests passed the afternoon pleasantly in embroidering, augmented by an impromptu musical programme. Later tea was served in the dining room, converted into a floral bower of pink.

Then came time for farewells, and the unsuspecting guests, grouped on the veranda where stood their hostess, were suddenly startled by a fluttering cloud of bluebirds, released from a bird cage above their heads, showering the women with tiny envelopes bearing the names of Miss Margaret Cecilia Gray and Dr. DeVer Dwight Gray. They are not related.

No date is set for the nuptial event though it is to be this fall.

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